FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Interesting Facts About Russian Sable -Why Luster and Value Vary -Substitutes Desired.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

"What is the price of this muff?" "That is \$145. Fifty years ago it could can be bought at all. Russian sable gets dress trousers may be braided if you so de- rights over his own extremities, he gets more and more rare," said the expert furrier, as he stroked approvingly the hand- two buttonholes for studs. Little worked nately and insolently continue to make besome fur. "Ordinarily from thirteen to fifteen talls are put into a sable muff. The skins sell for from \$30 to \$360, small the furrier having a full assortment of skins to select from can make such a muft, for the tails must match in shade and thickness, and among a dozen skins there the commoner fox, beaver, otter, squirrel-the tails might be dyed ready for the furrier's needs. But only nature puts the shading on the sables. No branch of the marten family, whether in America, Scotfur that approaches the Russian sable. The best grade Hudson bay sable, exbarely what the commonest grade of Ruseach year, and unless the Czar or some broad-minded Russian noble should elect that our descendants will regard a piece of genuine sable as a curiosity.

everything in dyed furs nowadays lives up to sable. Blended fox is merely red or gray fox dyed, and with some liquor which should be worn only with full dress, preparation put on it to represent sable. skunk, raccoon and even dog skins looksame end. And the dyers cering can take the place of sable in the tashionable world or with connoisseurs. Every sable caught is known and kept track of just as artists' pictures are followed up. The skins bear the stamp and seal of the original sale, as is customary with rare curios and jewels. The skins are strong and lasting under good conditions, but much more susceptible to the inroads of moths than sealskins are. Putting fure in cold storage is beneficial only while the garments are actually in keep The cold merely benumbs, does not kill the moth eggs. They germinate and get to work immediately the fur is put to use Sables are handed down from one generation to the other. Lately we were asked to value a cape certainly fifty years old The lining being removed, the skin looked shriveled and rattled like parchment, and yet the fur was still beautiful. The durability of a piece of fur depends largely on the health of the animal it grew upon. A creature in good condition when killed yields good skin-the fur soft, even glossy. A feeble animal or one just recovering from some injury or allment affords fur with little life or lustre about it, just as the hair of a human being becomes harsh and dead-looking during sieges of sickness.

"As Siberia and northern Russia becomthickly populated the native fur-bearing animals disappear. A Siberian black fox skin, uncured, brought \$4,500 in London lately. London sets the price of furs for the world. Important skins here and in revalue attached. Every silver fox skin brings \$100. The strip of silver extends only between the shoulders, consequently many skins are required for one garment. Regarding the rise in values, genuine chinchilla has advanced in eight years from \$3 a skin to \$25. Even the bastard chinchilla has gone up. There are many poor people wanting furs and able to have them. The agent of an international house is just back from a five years' residence among the Indians of Chile and Peru, where he collected chinchilla skins. He secured fine specimens, but chinchilla is a fur peculiarly for the rich who can duplicate it often. Like ermine, the best grade goes yellow with time, a fact attributed to some fault in curing the skins. Any fur dresser who discovers means to preserve the pure chin-chilla tone of this fur will do mankind a favor, for as the dark natural furs become scarcer chinchilla will be valued, it being a modern fur and comparatively plentiful. The costliest fur garment to-day next to

SCARCITY OF ANIMALS.

Russian sable is a Broad Tail coat, with sable collar and cuffs. This coat, only nineteen inches long, costs \$600, and, save that the sable trimming may have to be substituted, such a coat will cost no more in the future, for the broad tail-really a sat very still for a moment, the picture of Persian lamb-is a tame animal, raised by the country folk of the east just as calves or kids are raised here. The broad tail is a thin, delicate fur, so flimsy that it scarcely holds the furrier's needle. Every seam must be taken with greatest care and bound particularly with cambric. The whole vertebrae of the lamb is outlined in the marking of the fur. The creature is killed when only six weeks old in order to secure the skin at its prettiest stage with the body's structure impressed upon it. Owing | gaze. to its unsubstantiainess only lavish buyers lever as strong as that grown on the back of a wild creature living out doors. But no fur is more becoming or elegant than the broad tail. It is of the astrakhan family of skins, identified with Turkey, but called Persian, because of the Shah's preference for it. I predict that as the wild fur-bearing animals get scarcer increased effort will be made to raise animals that offer a marketable substitute. Farms for raising skunk, hares and various orders of felines, dogs and sheep are getting common out West and in Europe. The domestic skins ingeniously treated and well dyed masquerade under popular trade names. French sable, Alaska sable, Baltic seal China seal, Canada seal, are furs of this nature. Blue fox is a commercial fur. Electric seal is just good old rabbit with the long hairs worked out by an electrical | Americans Have Them, that Is, When process and skillfully colored.

VALUE OF SEALSKIN. "The sea ofter is a fine fur that has prac- | Kansas City Journal. tically become extinct in the present genpriceless. Bear skins are scarce, and fur seals would have vanished but for govern- quantities of them are shipped abroad. ment intervention. No fur gives better returns for moderate investment than sealmore advantageously remodeled than other furs. A sealskin improves with wearing body that gets through to the fur the better. The warmth keeps the skin soft and pliable and adds luster to the nap. The dyeing, if of good quality, imparts a certain gloss even to an inferior skin, but that will fade in time. The genuinely good sealskin keeps its luster. Furs should be constantly used in the season and in summer be packed away carefully in separate cases, not stuck down just anywhere with a pile of things heaped on top of them. People buying furs or having them remodeled should go to furriers who underexpensive skin, if sound and from the body improvement possible to think of has been for first-grade use because taken from the animal improperly. Instead of being opened | them, and they cost, for the best, \$100, only at the ends, loosened gradually and while it costs \$5 to \$25 a year to keep them rolled off from the creature clear and in good condition smooth like a stocking they are split open in the best part of the fur and pulled off thick in some places and thin in others. When skinned right the under, or belly, part of the skin-ofttimes the prettiest softest part-is as available as the back. A good furrier considers all these points in selecting skins for garments. And sim- is to fit them even to children, who thus tiar knowledge is needed in remodeling to grow more symmetrically than if they have the grain run correctly and the tex- walk on crutches in the formative period ture and shade of the pleced skins match of their lives. so perfectly as to escape detection.

Good furriers lament the present fashion of giving women's fur coats the tailormade fit. The snugness puts hard strain on the fur and shortens its existence. It is a custom most profitable to the furrier, but it makes the true lover of furs weep to see superb skins so ruthlessly handled.

broker, will have greatly overrated a gargood piece of fur will be passed over be-cause it is a little shabby or faded. And with very uncomfortable consequences. He GROWING SCARCITY OF CERTAIN here the expert furrier can turn his knowl- says edge to notable account.

MEN'S EVENING DRESS.

Valuable Information on This Important Subject.

New York Mail and Express. branches-formal and informal. The swallewtail coat, with trousers and vest of the Never wear a silk or satin waistcoat with But, whatever he may think or do, and eyelets are bad form.

The cuffs are linked, of course, and the collar should always be standing. A turneddown collar with the full dress suit is never as they are; hence the value. And only permissible. It is best to have the collar attached to the shirt if you wish a good effect. The best tie is a white pique, or something of the sort. The knot should be small, and the ends cut larger, giving a butterfly effect. Made-up ties should not be worn with full dress or any other sort of may be no two alike. With other furs - dress. On some occasions a black tie is proper with full dress, but at balls and vening receptions the white tie must be worn. The black tie is for affairs just a trifle less formal. It is hardly necessary to say that the pocket is the place for your handkerchief-not your shirt front. may, however, tuck it inside your cuff if land, Wales, Germany, anywhere, affords you wish to be modishly affected. Your McClellan's antercom at Cincinnati, begging vening gloves should be pearl or white, with self-stitching. Always wear them when dancing or at evening receptions or cellent of its kind, is worth in market the opera. Wear them till you reach the linner table, when they should be removed. f your hands perspire, you may find gloves sian sable brings. The Russian gets scarcer with white silk strips between the fingers his fine fighting record in Mexico. Ulinois The shoes for evening dress are properly

ow patent leathers or pumps. The English- to the front. to preserve a tract of forest especially for man always puts on his pumps in the eventhe shy little creatures' benefit it is likely | ing for theater, dance or what not. Here, nowever, high buitoned patent leathers are regarded as proper. High laced shoes are lack-listed with evening dress. The studs "With the exception of the seal family, and cuff links may match. Pearl, gold or enamel are best. Very little jewelry is worn-the less the better. A simple fob is n good taste. The black inverness coat, is not as popular as it was. A loose long Wonderful things are being done with coat of almost any pattern is quite as good. Informal evening dress is the dinner or "Tuxedo" suit. This suit is very popular at present, and is often seen where it ought tucky fellow-fighter, Rousseau, awarded that it is necessary to get close to the that it is necessary to get close to the large Northern cities, which I would rich people are coming to regard men and that it is necessary to get close to the suit is necessary to get close to the large Northern cities, which I would rich people are coming to regard men and some whom apply to them for worthy objects, not as beggars, but as agents for used. is correct about clubs, hotels or theaters, armies, or at least corps d' armee, during good wipe with a handkerchief before talk-"Tuxedo" without an overcoat. The wearing of white waistcoats with this suit s bad form, for the white waistcoat is full

proper with this suit, and a black tie is he thing. This may best be a plain or self-figured silk "bat's wing." Plaited semistiff shirts are frequently worn with this coat in the summer, but are not in the very best tate. Hot weather, however permits many things. Gray or tan gloves should be worn with this suit on the street A silk or opera hat continues to be con sidered improper with the dinner jacket, alhough we see them everywhere. An alpine hat is best, and small black felt hats are made especially for this use. The derby is not so good, but is preferable to a high hat. Straw hats are worn with these suits in the summer-preferably panamas.

A LITTLE MAN AND A STOUT WOMAN.

Unexpected Ending of a Suspected Case of Mashing in a Street Car.

A small, neatly dressed man made himself extremely obnoxious to a stout, midle-aged woman who sat beside him in a Lexington-avenue car yesterday afternoon. there was clear space between them, but ne edged over inch by inch till he was almost lost to view by the ample folds of the stout woman's velvet cloak. At first the stout woman merely glared at him, but when he got too close she turned away with such suddenness that her back rammed him forcibly into the man who sat on his other side. The people in that part of the car looked at the little man with disapproval, but he seemed no whit discouraged.

He worked for ward on the seat and over past the stout woman's defending shoulder until he was again snug beside her. The stout woman glared at him ferociously and In reply the little man gazed at her stony profile with a mild appeal that would been funny had not the rest of the passengers been so disgusted and indigpant. The stout woman looked three-edged snickersnees at the little man for a moment and then moved away from him as

Inside of two minutes the little man was cuddled beside her again. In the movement a fold of the stout woman's coat fel over the little man's arm. He glanced at the stout woman and back at his arm, then Finally with an inexpressibly shy look

at the stout woman's face he brought his left hand over and laid it softly on the fold could almost hear him purr. The action, however, attracted the stout

woman's attention. She took in the situa-

tion at a glance, snatched her cloak away

and wrapped it closely about her, while the little man shriveled visibly under her get broad tail. The skin of a tamed animal the passengers. A big man a few seats hibited for us in Jowett's translation of

noying you, I should be delighted to throw him off the car.' The stout woman turned her lightnings from the little man to the big one. "Sir!" she demanded, "how dare you speak to me in that manner of my hus

band? Daniel," to the little man, "are you a man to sit there and see me insulted?" "Oh, damn!" choked the big man, making for the door. The rest of ...e passengers smiled at

things in the street. BEST LEGS IN THE WORLD.

They Are Artificial.

Americans have the best legs in the eration. A muff or boa of sea ofter is now | world-that is, when they are artificial and | writer. This is indispensable. It is this are made in the United States. They are most lifelike and serviceable, and great The modern artificial leg is a work of art. Its rise dates from the civil war. This started a boom in made-to-order supports. and the business has been kept up since then by the number of railroad and trolley accidents, which have severed limbs. Anprovided it is good at the start. The more other reason why the demand is so great warmth and moisture from the wearer's now is the growing use of antiseptics in surgery, whereby blood poisoning is avoided. Now a man may have his leg removed with little risk; formerly the chances for life were against him. Hence a large proportion of those who lose their real limbs depend upon the artificial ones. Time was when all that was left for the man who lost a leg was a peg. That is the sort that Silas Wegg wore, in the Dickens story. Now, however, few "peg-legs" are to be seen. The artificial limb is a work of art, and can often deceive the best obstand the selection of skins as well as the server, especially if the wearer has been cutting and making. A comparatively in- using it long and has become expert, Every of a well-conditioned animal, will give more added to them, with ever the idea of simsatisfaction than a more pretentious fur plicity in view, till now the leg can be not so good in itself. Many skins are spoilt used almost as well as the natural one. Willow enters into the construction of

> Old soldiers are allowed a certain fixed per year. Many of them take this money and get along with "pegs" or crutches Few women wear artificial legs; seemingly few have need for them. The practice now

> Kansas City is quite a center for th making of artificial legs, and they rank

with the best that are turned out. Curious Human Document.

In the April number of the North American Review will be found a singularly in-The Russians would never subject their teresting article, entitled "A Curious Hu-precious sables to such ordeal. In Europe man Document." by Dr. Louis Robinson, the tight fit is deemed inartistic for furs. | the author of the well-known papers on suitable only for cloth garments. Aston- "Wild Traits in Tame Animals." It is a ishing mistakes are made in the valuation discourse on the natural history of corns. of furs. Rich pawnbrokers employ an ex- When man was savage and went barefoot, pert to judge for them. Sometimes the nature provided a process whereby the owner of the sealskin, as well as the pawn- waste of the outer skin on the parts of the

foot which were most subject to friction ment of quite ordinary value. Again, the could be repaired, and so long as man original purchase price was far less than went barefoot the process served that purthe actual worth. Occasionally a really pose only. But when man shod himself,

"The thickened cuticle over each new papma, instead of being rasped away, as in the case of the barefooted savage, is at first heaped up upon the surface like one of the horny cones covering a dog's paw. But, being unable to get further in an outward direction, on account of the unyielding boot, it presses inward upon the tender and vascular tissues of the papilla itself, and at length penetrates them in the form Evening dress is divided into two of an inverted cone of corneous matter. By this time that slow-moving autocrat of all the body whom we call 'I,' and who, as a same material, is the full dress. White rule, knows even less about the workings wash waistcoats are good with this outfit, of his remote frontier departments than either single or double breasted. These does the Czar of Russia himself, finds it should have pearl buttons, gold buttons impossible to stand the thing any longer; having practically gone out of fashion. so he removes his boot, and takes the mat-Smoked pearly buttons are the newest. | ter in hand (more or less) secundum artem. sire. With full dress your shirt should be | no help or countenance whatever from his plain white linen, opening in front, with staff of permanent officials, who obstilieve that their lord is still a wild savage, running barefoot in the woods."

ALL BUT TWO WEST POINTERS.

Gen. Charles King Tells of Leading Officers After the Civil War.

Gen. Charles King, in Saturday Evening The Army Register of 1867-the first published after the reorganization of that day-is a field for study now. At the head of the list, general-in-chief, is the name of the great silent soldier who, in '61, vain-You ly tendered his sword to the War Department and sadly waited two long days in Neither the wisdom of the adjutant general's department, nor that of the great organizer, saw anything worthy of congave him the start, merit did the rest,

Second on the roll, lieutenant general, was Sherman, who, with influence to begin with, in '61 had skill to send him on. Michigan), Thomas, the rock of Chickamauga, and Hancock, the "superb"-all

West Pointers. So, too, were the brigadiers, save only resigned in the spring of '67. Even the In the order of regular rank there were McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby and Rousseau. So there you have the seventeen generals of the line as determined by the war, beside which the recent flurry was but an affair of outposts, and all but two-West Pointers!

THE NEW SPRING SHIRT WAISTS.

Many Varieties, but the Most Stylish Ones Are Plain.

Harper's Bazar. Shirt waists are so varied in style this season that it seems impossible to do justice to all the different designs, especially those for ordinary everyday wear. There are numbers of smart waists made in severe style, some with box pleats-these very few in number-others with side pleats, others in the back, some with only a little fullwith a bias side piece, or, to speak more correctly, the front on the bias, these last either thin or thick materials. The extraordinary range of prices in the ready-There are fairly good materials made up in well-shaped waists that cost less than course, only for hand work and at the few places where the latest styles are er than any other color, in both thick and come the stripes; polka dots, plaids and startling effects generally are quite out of said, and the very fine lawn on which is seen such beautiful hand work. These are made invariably with the blouse effect in front and with a little fullness in the center of the back, that fullness drawn down, of course, under the belt. Very few of the more elaborate ones have all a yoke in front, a narrow tucked yoke of the same sidered the most fashionable to use. In silk waists the smartest are those made of liberty silk, with lace yokes in round effect and below the lace yoke the waist in narrow tucks blousing just in front and with a tremendous curve in at the sides.

Lasting Literary Qualities.

Charles Dudley Warner, in the Century. masterpieces of literature, or, let us say, to those that have endured in spite of imperfections and local provincialisms? First of all I should name simplicity, which includes lucidity of expression, the clear thought in fitting, luminous words. And this is true when the thought is profound and the subject is as complex as The incident was too much for the rest of life itself. This quality is strikingly exup and took off his hat to the stout woman. I phrase as anything done in Boston-in the 'Madam," he said, "if this monkey is an- | naif and direct Herodotus, and, above all. in the King James vernacular translation of the Bible, which is the great text-book of all modern literature.

The second quality is knowledge of human nature. We can put up with the improbable in invention, because the improbable is always happening in life, but we cannot tolerate the so-called psychological juggling with the human mind, the perverion of the laws of the mind, the forcing of character to fit the eccentricities of plot. Whatever excursions the writer makes in fancy, we require fundamental consistency with human nature. And this is the reason why psychological studies of the abnormal or biographies of criminal lunatics are only interesting to pathologists and never become classics in literature.

A third quality common to all masterpices is what we call charm, a matter more or less of style, and which may be defined as the agreeable personality of the personality which gives the final value to every work of art as well as of literature. It is not enough to copy nature or to copy, even accurately, the incidents of life. Only by digestion and transmutation through personality does any work attain the dignity of art. The art works of architecture, even, which are somewhat determined by mathematical rule, owe their charm to the personal genius of their creators. For this reason our imitations of Greek architecture are commonly failures. To speak technically, the masterpiece of literature is characterized by the same knowledge of proportion and perspective as the masterpiece in art.

The Drama in Kausas.

Atchison Globe. At the theater the other night there was a curious character who went around looking for fights. He did not seem to amount to much, except that he carried a sword, and every little while pulled it out, and seem to work; he spent his time around man in real life, and that if such a man should appear, he would be arrested for vagrancy. Judge of their surprise, thereore, when a woman on the stage looked at him admiringly, and then said tragically: rate by the government for artificial legs "There is a man." He didn't have the first

symptoms of being a man.

Sylvia's Song. The days are sweet and long. Oh! sweet and All day I sit and dream, or sing the song That some one sang for me one summer day.

for me, to me, before he went his way. The days are sweet and long, Oh! sweet and And in the sun I sit and sing my song; Some day he will come back who went away, And sing the song I sing form day to day. The days are long, but sweet, Oh! long, bu Some day will bear the music of his feet Who sang for me and sang my heart away,

And then the days, so long, but sweet to me Will lose the burden of "So long, so long!" And only keep the sweet of all the song.

My happy heart, before he went his way.

TO USE THE TELEPHONE

COMMON AS THE INSTRUMENT IS MANY HAVE NOT MASTERED IT.

Simple Rules for Guidance of Talkers Who Have Difficulty in Making Themselves Understood.

New York Tribune. "Talk louder," "Don't yell so," "Get closer to the instrument," "Don't talk so far away-can't hear a word you say," are 2000 a sable-tail muff will cost \$2,500, if it evening dress. The side seams of your full however much he may assert his sovereign some of the messages sent by people who use the telephone to the person at the other end of the line. The words are often accompanied with evidences of illwill and impatience, at which the telephone operator

> "Every time I hear a remark of that kind," said the manager of a large exchange, "I am confirmed in the belief that, despite its popularity, everybody does not know how to use the telephone."

One of the mistakes made by many people who use the telephone is that they do not place the lips close enough to the incause they can't forget the old style instrument. In order to obtain the best results with it it was necessary to keep the an audience that was never accorded. lips a few inches from the box and to speak across the opening and not into it. "Get farther away from the 'phone," was sideration in the appeal of a resigned cap- | the cry when the old-style instrument was "distant habit," as the telephone people and in spite of everything Grant forged | call it, and they are usually told by the one at the other end to "talk louder." Another reason given by people in the business for some of their customers not plac- | How a Social Scientist Lived on Four ing their lips close enough to the instrument is that many people dislike to touch Brains" Halleck, Meade, the loyal head of the hard rubber piece with which the lips the army of the Potomac, Sheridan (whose of others have come in contact. Many a own State had no place for him among its time the instrument is blamed when the volunteers and who got his start from fear of germs is really the cause of failure hash," said a bachelor insurance man. to be heard.

CLOSE TO THE MOUTHPIECE. "Public telephone customers who know which they hold against the tube and then but nowadays that class is small, for it served in big portions, which to me was a is impossible to get too close to it. The last he came in, evidently satisfied with the telephone. The worst telephone voice others. He was a rather good-looking man is the basso profundo, and the man who of thirty-five or so, with a smooth-shaven, has a deep voice that may be heard above | florid face, and his fashionable clothing all others in ordinary conversation is usu- showed that he belonged to a set several stranger had asked if he might wait here ally 'called to repeat. He saves himself | cuts above the usual patrons of the house. lots of trouble by striking a higher key 'Here is a cheap society pretender,' I said than is natural to him. As a rule, wom- to myself, 'who is sneaking into a two-bit en's voices are the best for telephone work, restaurant to get his meals and is in morbut only at short distance service. For tal terror for fear somebody will catch him long distance, where strength is requi- in the act.' The inference was highly plaus-

"Having a good telephone voice and gave it color. He kept glancing apprehenknowing at what distance to hold the in- sively over his shoulder, told the waiter to strument are essential features, but these rush his order, and when the meal arrived, end from telling the speaker to 'come again' turned up the collar of his coat and slipped and hurling an impatient 'What's that?' out the way he came. For about a month at him. The good speaker must enunciate after that he put in an appearance every distinctly. The person who jumbles his two or three days, practically repeating the manner of speech. The listener sees the dered huge plates of corned-beef hash, for speaker and the eye alus the ear. Gesture, the reason, as I surmised, that it could be sion give him hints as to the meaning of used to watch him with mingled amusewhat is being said in an indistinct man- ment and contempt. At the end of the ner, but at the telephone he has only the | month he disapepared and never returned, ear to rely upon, and jumbled words call and I had completely dismissed him from forth the inevitable 'can't understand.' De- my mind when one day, nearly a year aftfective enunciation has caused many peo- erward, he passed through a hotel lobby ple to believe that certain sounds will not | where I was talking with a friend. 'Who is carry on the telephone, among which are that man?' I asked, suddenly recalling the s' and 'th,' but these sounds will carry all episode. 'Why, that's Professor right and be understood if the man who replied, naming a well-known authority on utters them does so distinctly." DUE TO WRONG METHODS.

Dr. Clarence C. Rice, in speaking of the telephone and its use and abuse, said that ciennes lace, real or imitation, is con- with the chin down. This compresses the coupled with the nervous strain which aften accompanies the use of the telephone, All the silk waists made on this model are the circulation of the blood supply to the vocal organs, fatigues the nerves and

partial paralysis of the vocal bands, possibly caused by overuse of the telephone, were recently referred to by Dr. Rice in phone talkers was an insurance agent and the other a dealer in realty. Both did news, or any other kind of fiction.' nearly all their business from their office

"The partial paralysis in the two cases, said the doctor, "was similar to that which outdoor singers contract. One of the patients had the habit of 'frequent and sewhen the telephone was being used. I. Our tents were barely pitched when we become nervously exhausted by using the and muscles.'

As to the pitch of the voice, he said 'Pitch does not make so much difference in ing the voice down in the larnyx, are the best telephone talkers. Women speak better than men because their voices are up in front, swayed and were no more.

ter modulated.

GOLF BALLS.

Facts About the Spheric Aids to the

New York Commercial Advertiser. Golf balls are not likely to be any cheaper this year than they were last season,

when the increase in the price of gutta percha ran the price up to 25 per cent. over made a dash at some one who hadn't done dozen, and this forms no small item in a The huge beasts struggled out till they a thing. He had no business, and didn't golfer's expense. Expert players can use the parlors, kissing women's hands. The men agreed that there never was such a right for tournament play that they frethe hands of a less skillful player, would | the huge-tusked bull that led the van. present an amazing array of gashes which would prevent their use for golf until they had gone through the process of remaking. The remade balls are sold by the club professional at a little less than new balls. They are a trifle smaller in size, but for until they have been well seasoned, for when taken out on the links too early their partially soft surface will not resist the blows of the club as readily as the harder ball, and in a short time the ball will be anything but a perfect sphere in appearance, so that not even a Vardon could put

While golf balls are required to undergo a process of hardening before being used it may not be generally known that the gutta percha from which they are made

ceives its firm shape and the cross mark- do with it. It seems charmed against their

ball comes out with a light fringe of gutta my drawer with finger marks upon it of is carefully trimmed off with a sharp knife. their name is legion. and then the ball is generally singed to remove any other imperfections which might retard its perfect flight. It is then put aside for some time, previous to painting. This is another careful job. The paint must not be put on too thickly, because that will fill up the indentations. Three coats are usually applied, and then the business is completed by rubbing the ball in the palms of the hand, after which it is laid aside to dry and season for from two to six months. If used too soon the paint will flake off, the ball, becoming I am not a 'beggar,' " writes Mr. Booker T. dark in color, will be exceedinly difficult | Washington in that interesting chapter of to find on the links, unless both caddie and player possess unusually sharp eyes. hundreds of thousands of dollars have been The standard weight of the golf ball is raised for the school at Tuskegee, Ala. twenty-seven and a half pennyweights. When it is remembered that famous col-Some balls reach twenty-eight penny- lege presidents are said to groan under the weights, and the remade ones will weigh twenty-seven or a trifle less. Many are made in this country, but practically all head of Tuskegee ring with refreshing the raw gutta percha is imported from England, and the best golf balls also come

from the other side. which made its appearance last season, was heralded as an improvement upon to offer for his calling. The scholar and the gutta percha ball. It was made by | philanthropist, Charles Loring Brace, had wrapping yards of pure rubber thread the same feeling. He gave recklessly of his around a small gutta percha core, while time, often spending every evening of the over all was placed a thin shell of gutta | week in delivering sermons and addresses, percha. Phenomenally long drives were the object of which was to raise money claimed for them, and in some cases this for the Children's Aid Society, and of this strument. Some people make this error be- claimed for them, and in some cases this proved true, but for all-around golf pur-poses they failed to give the satisfaction of mine were ever more agreeable than of the old form, and did not come into general use. Another point against them was that they cost even more than the gutta percha balls, and when once cut up could not be remade. If a new golf substance for balls is to be discovered in the future, one necessary element in its favor tain, despite his West Point diploma and in use, and some old subscribers have this balls now are about as expensive as most players care to stand.

A CORNED-BEEF-HASH STORY.

Cents a Day.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

who patronizes a cafe where that delicacy sometimes appears, "I am reminded of a pretty sharply to make both ends meet in hose days, and after a good deal of looking around I finally settled down to getting my meals at a little restaurant that I had cheap, but it was clean and the food was ible and everything about the stranger

words in conversation is usually well un- same performance at each visit. I noticed derstood, notwithstanding his defective among other things, that he generally or- from his lips and held it, considering the the movement of the lips and facial expres- stowed away with great rapidity, and I inquired: "What Christmas tree did that prised, said I, for he's certainly a great will see that his behavior was out of the ad;' and I told my story. My friend became thoughtful. 'Do you recall the exact | cigar, found it ruined, put it in the spittoon, date that happened?' he asked. I did and told him. 'Come with me,' he said, and led | match in his waistcoat, slid it along the the way to the office of a big newspaper. seat of his nice breeches, lighted the new He secured a bound file, turned back about cigar, and settled himself once more in his a year and presently pointed to an article | chair, without a wrod of protest, or an atthat covered two whole pages. 'Living on | tempt at resentment. The proprietor saw Four Cents a Day! was the heading. 'Pro- him do it all, and told about it afterward.

fessor — Tries the Experiment for a Solid Over the Gas! He Gains Ten Pounds in | nearer the youth's lip Weight!' 'That explains the mystery,' said | my friend. 'You saw the professor during | room doing at all this noise? They all lay the month he was supposed to be trying his | flat on the floor like the well-trained, ininteresting experiment. Naturally he digenous people that they were, minding wasn't courting observation when driven their own business. For there was no rear out by hunger.' That shattered my confidence." added the insurance man sadly, "and I have never read one of those oatmeal articles since. I prefer Philippine war

THE ELEPHANT AT HOME. shouting students, campaign speakers and A Great Spectacle in an African

and this injured the vocal organs | E. S. Grogan, in Everybody's Magazine,

we believe that the family use of the tel- saw an enormous bull elephant emerge from | Saturday Evening Post ephone or its overuse is competent to pro- the papyrus and come gliding across the duce the laryngeal affections, it is easy open country to reach the welcome shade of to prevent them by warning peole not to the trees in a gorge to our right. Then two more big bulls appeared and followed matelephone too much, and not to employ it in | jestically in his wake. They had not gone such a manner as to injure the vocal nerves | far when the wall of papyrus behind them | ceasless stream of elephants, big and little, by the railway as a monument to Oakes stately and skittish, burst upon our astonproducing good results as placing the voice. | ished gaze. On they came, a herd of fully The voice should be at the front of the two hundred, the bulls in front straggling man a shabby person of melancholy aspect, mouth. The fact that deep bassos are not in twos and onrees, then a solid phalanx who put up a "shack"-Western for shaneasily heard is because the vibratory power of cows, out of which, from time to time, is expended in the chest and never reaches little fellows not more than three feet high bly he was prospecting, and he continued the mouth, where the wave vibrations ran bewildered, then, steadied by the shrill to prospect for three years without secomshould be in order to produce the best trumpet of their mammas, scurried back. effect on the diaphragm of the instrument. The mass seemed to glide over the coun-People who speak slowly and deliberately try like an avalanche, raising a great trail- management of the Union Pacific received and with the lips, who make the front of | ing cloud of red dust that dimmed the out- from him a communication demanding the the mouth do all the work instead of bury- lines and gave the impression of some hateful tide soaking up the land. Great clumps | the premises, which he claimed as his unof bushes, acres of elephant grass loomed der the homestead law. The matter was higher and at the front of the mouth. A | On it swept, this wondrous mass of life, woman uses less force and her voice is bet- | nearer and nearer, till great ivories glinted white in the red-gray wave, and yet never "If I were to lay down a rule for speak- a sound except the screech of a circling ing on the telephone. I should say: 'Keep | kite and the occasional ludicrous trumpetthe chin well raised, and speak with a ing of an anxious mamma. Our camp was large amount of air in the chest, articulate | too high, and the motion of the elephant slowly and distinctly, and use the lips- is peculiarly noiseless. As we watched that is, place the voice in the front of the another herd of thirty emerged from the been placed. He knew very well what he papyrus, then another herd, and yet an- was about, and the upshot of the affair other one hundred strong, till the whole was that the railway had to pay \$5,000 for valley seemed to be streaked with ele- the squatter's tract in order to make its phants. Ye gods! it was a wonderful sight, title good. and to us, reclining at ease in our chairs! The monument, by the way, is distant and puffing at our pipes, it seemed some- only about 100 yards from the station, and see the Africa of Gordon, Cumming and Os- to induce green travelers to attempt a run well, and there it was! I was calmly loung- to the pyramid and back during the two ing on a chair and watching something be- minutes of the trains' wait. In nine cases tween two thousand and fifteen hundred out of ten they fall on the way back, bleedelephants strolling about at my feet. The whole herd paused to water at a small swamp; then, just as they emerged from such exercise. that of the previous season. The best balls their stifling struggle with the vegetation, will continue to cost from \$3.50 to \$5 a streamed out once more across the plain. covered fully a mile, and the great tusks a ball for several games, yet so careful are of the bulls gleamed white and enticing in quently use three or four new ones in the along, all unconscious of the three small course of an eighteen-hole round. The discarded balls are kept for practice, for the flank. From bush to bush, from bunch of ance to the United States. And it is an chances are that they show scarcely any grass to bunch of grass, those three small oath that will stick, for it was taken beindentations, whereas those same balls, in specks flitted, steadily drawing nearer to

An Unaccepted Manuscript.

Maurice Thompson.

standard new balls. In using them one since I have written a short story, and at any doubt, and the body of the Philippine should be careful not to play with them this time but one, a single lonely manu- people are mighty glad of it." script, lies in my private drawer unsold and absolutely unsalable. It is about four or five thousand words in length, and it is, me judice, one of the best humorous stories I ever wrote. Nor am I alone in this estimate. I have let my friends read it: they all have been delighted. I have read it to considerable private audiences with flattering results, and my most familiar, exacting, unflinching fireside critics have unanimously decided that it is a rattling has itself gone through a seasoning preess lasting nearly a year. The original guta percha lies in sticks, about eighteen inches long and one inch thick. When in nothing immoral in it, nothing irreligious,

condition for use strips are cut off, each being just enough to make a golf ball. The next stage is the mold, where the ball resched the editors. They will not have a thing to the ceives its firm shape and the cross marks. ings that are characteristic of all golf favor. Everything else that I have written and considered excellent has gone to the When in the mold the ball is put under. public very easily, and for every cent that press exactly like a book press, and the I thought it was worth. This lonesome force is exerted for several minutes. The manuscript short story lies yellowing in percha around the center, where the two all the editors and assistant editors who halves of the mold meet. This excrescence have ever had a chance to decline it, and

THE HIGHER BEGGING.

Advising Millionaires as to the Best Uses for Their Money.

New York Evening Post. "I have always avoided what the world calls 'begging.' I often tell people that I have never 'begged' any money and that his autobiography which describes how necessity which makes them virtually beggars for their colleges, these words of the boldness and original ty. He feels that the work of soliciting contributions for a worthy cause requires qualities of tact The new ball known as the Haskell ball, and sincerity that raise it to the dignity of the finer professions and he has no apology exhausting work he said, "No public duties

The theory of these two men was that such an appeal for money as either of theirs is primarily an appeal to reason; that those who have been exceptionally favored with this world's goods will welcome the chance to give when they are assured that must be cheapness in price, for the golf | their money will do good, and when they know the character and intentions of those who are to have its spending. The rich are likely to develop a one-sided genius-that of acquisition. Skillfu! disbursement requires an equal genius, and here the practical philanthropist can and should help the rich man, meeting him not as a suppliant but as an equal. The facts show that the man of business talent appreciates the different talent of the philanthropist and welcomes his aid. "We in Boston are constantly indebted to you for doing our work," said a business man who had just made a large contribution to Tuskegee, and Mr. Washington gives it as the result very curious adventure of my early busi-ness career. It happened in one of the rich people are coming to regard men and doing their work." From this point of view the collector for good causes becomes virtually a bearer of light and aid to those who need them.

Cowboy Saloon Incident. Owen Wister, in Everybody's Magazine. neat attire sat in the corner of a frontier is pretty well understood that the best re- | point of the first importance. I had been | way as he could get. He had stepped from sults are obtained by talking in a low tone | eating there for several months, as I re- | the train, and he was waiting for the stage. with the lips close to the instrument. The member, when one day at dinner time I It was starched linen that he wore; the perating part of the mechanism, the dia- noticed a large, well-dresed man peeping city showed quite plainly in his hat; and it phragm and the carbons, are in the disk | through the glass side door and carefully | is still in dispute whether any down was back of the hard rubber mouthpiece and it scrutinizing everybody in the room. At visible upon his lip. But he was old enough to be smoking a cigar with all the voice of the speaker has much to do with his inspection, and hurried to a corner appearance of habit. This cigar, also, was the distinctness of the message sent by table, where he sat with his back to the not a native of the town. In fact, the young man made no purchase upon entercould scarcely complain of him. The for the stage, and had thanked the proprietor for his permission.

Then he had sought his quiet corner, and lighted his cigar. A citizen walked out of the back room and up to the bar. He had left a faro game; and the proprietor was friendly with him, but respectful; that sort of respect which is flavored delicately with just enough familiarity to bring it out. It is probable that the citizen had had more drinks than the one he now took. It is also-likely that fare had not gone as well due. His dissatisfied eye fell upon the rosy youth and his cigar; and he took the glass

At length, without removing his eyes, he

The proprietor hastened to take this view. 'It's express tag has fluttered away, I The citizen remembered his whisky, swaldrew his six-shooter and shot the cigar to smash out of the young man's mouth. have done in the young man's place. Somesocial problems who frequently contributed thing sensible, I hope. What the youth special articles to the press. T'm sur- did I know I should not have done. You common. He stooped down, picked up his got a fresh one out of his pocket, found a

The citizen took the second cigar, smash! Diet of Cereals Cooked at Home like the first. Perhaps he went a trifle What were the card players in the back

> The youth felt in his waistcoat pocket, but brought no match from it. So he rose with still another fresh cigar in his hand, and walked to the bar. "I'll have to ask you for a match," he said to the proprietor, who at once accom-Once again he shu the match beneath his coat-tails, and bringing up his own sixshooter, shot the citizen as instantly dead

Rarefied Humor of the Rockies.

High up on the Laramie range there is a little station called Sherman-a mere watering place for trains on the Union Pacific Railway. Near by it is a gigantic pyramid of stone, sixty feet high and sixty shuddered, staggered and collapsed, while a feet square at the base, which was set up

Ames and Oliver Ames. In the later eighties there arrived at Sherty-not far from the monument. Ostensiplishing any results, so far as could be observed. At the end of that period the immediate removal of the monument from regarded in a humorous light at first, but subsequent proceedings developed the fact that the squatter had what lawyers call

a "case." The stranger, it seems, had located on a section of land which did not belong to the Union Pacific-the same section on which the monument had, by an inadvertence,

how unreal. All my life I had longed to it is a favorite trick of experienced persons ing at the nose, the air being so rarefled at that elevation of 8,300 feet as to forbid

Rebellion "Busted."

Kansas City Journal.

"I saw a most singular sight in this town yesterday," writes a Kansas soldler boy from Vigan, Luzon island. "I saw one fore the army officers and a priest in the church, and the Filipino is faithful to anything about his religion. The Filipinos came to town early in the morning and lined up in the church, which will hold five thousand people. They marched to the altar and there placed one hand on the Bible Why should I not tell my own experience and also kissed the crucifix when the oath beginners are probably better than the to the extent of one incident? It is long | was taken. This rebellion is busted beyond

Thanksgiving.

Lord, for the erring thought Not into evil wrought; Lord, for the wicked will Betrayed and baffled still; For the heart from itself kept, Our thanksgiving accept.

For ignorant hopes that were Broken to our blind prayer; For pain, death, sorrow, sent Unto our chastisement;

THE DELINQUENT

Will "git" you if you don't



will be exempt. cording to law, and no one ments and penalty added acwill be closed in these departthese respective days the books oth. The Treasurer says on the first Monday in May, the Taxes are due and payable on Monday in April, the 15th. and payable before the third

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Barret Law Taxes are due

